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Persons leaving New-York for the Spring and Summer ean horse This Dailly Thintink mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$1 %, including postage. For \$1, exclusive of occurs postage, those who are truveling abroad can have eng of the editions of The Thintin mailed to their bankers for the following periods: Daily, one month; Semi-Weekly, three months; Weekly, six months.

Intring the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the Arat building in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting from son the first flow, and its utered at the second down Spruce of From the old site.

New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873.

Belfast, Me., appeals for aid on account of the fire Oregon chaims some of the Modec captives, in order to put them on trial. ---- The passenger tariff has been revised in Illinois. - A boiler exploded in South Pittsburgh. - A new comet has been discovsred at Paris, --- There was a meteoric shower seen on the 13th inst. at Colorado Springs. - Numerous Ka-Klux outrages are reported in Kentucky. - The Lower California Company claims 20,000,000 acres of

pay. - A Washington Administration organ says the President can have a third term if he likes. The Coroner's jury held that Brederick acted in selfdelense in killing his son. ---- The Supervisors', Committee received complaints from several countles in regard to assessments. - The Assistant Aldermen odorsed their Clerk's action, --- The Louisiana delegation gave a banquet to ex-Gov. Pinchback, - An persons. ____ Gold, 1151, 116, 1152. Thermometer, 65°,

The National Exchange Bank of Albany is the latest victim of the epidemic of defalcations. The guilty parties in this case are the Teller and his assistant. Of course they were old and universally respected employés of the Bank, and therefore were allowed to plunder the strong box at will.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Broderick murder reached a singular decision yesterday. The only witnesses were the surviving members of the family, and they, as was natural, testified with great gentleness as to the crime of the husband and father. Their statements appeared to be taken as conclusive by the Coroner, and the verdict was that the homicide was committed in self-defense. The prisoner will probably be admitted to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The approach of cooler weather appears to have freshened the spirit of debate among our municipal lawgivers. The passages yesterday between Mr. Clancy and Mr. Strack would have been impossible under more torrid skies. The idea of fire has regained its attractions for our Assistant Aldermen. They have directed the Commissioners of the Fire Department to examine and report upon the dangers arising from the lumber and the petroleum traffic in

The Scientific Association on Saturday listened to an animated discussion of the theory of evolution, Prof. Morse sustaining, and Prof. Dawson of Montreal attacking it, with equal energy and eloquence. It is not likely that this momentous question, which in fact involves all others, will be settled at Portland this year, but its discussion will certainly call into exercise the highest powers of those who accept and those who reject the theory. The usual installment of valuable and interesting papers read during the day will be found in our report.

The Lower California Company, of which Logan of Illinois, Vice-President, has a snug vation is a proper and away from it an out-Logan of Indian, the fact that no We comprehend the advantages of a large stealthy and malignant Small Box.

of land in Sonora under a contract with the Mexican Government for surveys in that State. It is this kind of "professional" business, doubtless, that Mr. Butler refers to when he compares the beggarly pittance he receives from Government with his income from his practice. Mr. John A. Logan seems to be in prosperous circumstances too.

We publish to-day an account of the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna, convened by the authorities of the Universal Exhibition to consider the subject of International Patent Rights. Although the resolutions adopted had no official sanction, they will serve a good purpose in calling attention to the subject. Among most Governments of the Continent of Europe there seems to be a singular disinclination to promote industrial interests by securing to inventors an adequate share in the fruits of their labors. It is this narrow-minded policy which must be overcome before any international system can be adopted.

The fancy of Balzac, that thirteen men could accomplish anything they would agree upon. seems to be sustained by the report of Ku Klux outrages just published in The Louisville Courier-Journal. It enumerates 86 outrages committed in Henry, Owen, and Franklin Counties, and states that the organization in all this district does not embrace more than 100 men. Small as this number is, it is sufficient to establish a reign of terror in these three counties, and to induce the citizens to confess their inability to repress these malefactors, and to call upon the State Government for military aid against them. It is an old story-the rogues have all the energy there is in the community.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

We published yesterday morning the story of Gen. Custer's fight on the Yellowstone, and the findings of the Court Martial by which the Modoc captives are declared guilty of the murder of Gen. Canby and sentenced to be hanged. There are a good many people so constituted that they will look at these two events together, and regard the one as a sort of compensation for the other. Every one will approve of the hanging of the treacherousassassins of Tule Lake, and many will find their approval of it hightened by the reflection that Sitting Bull a few weeks ago attacked a considerable United States force and got away without punishment. Some will congratulate themselves on the fact that the Indians were driven off, in spite of their superior numbers. Others will repeat the formula of the frontier, which states that an Indian is good for nothing but to be killed. A very few will talk about the red man's wrongs, and say that more gospel and less gunpowder would be a good thing for him. But the vast majority will think very little of that ominous affair in the wild solitudes of Montana, and will take great comfort from the contemplation of the gallows which is going up for Captain Jack and his fellow-murderers.

We approve, also, the sentence of the Modocs. From the first outbreak of the Modoc troubles elemency was out of place with those unfortunate and brutal savages. Whenever we parleyed with them it encouraged them, and they were led by the mistaken lenity and confidence of the Peace Commissioners to think that if they killed them they would have no further annoyance. After the murder their lives were justly forfeit. If any man ought ever to be hanged this is a case for it. It is too late to do much good, but it would do infinite harm to let them go unpunished. The sacrifice of the whole tribe would not make amends for the lives of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas. But when the sentence has been executed we gain nothing except the assurance that Captain Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charlie, Barncho, Black Jim, and Sloluck will gained, but not much. This end of the Modoe war, as it was called, is necessary, logical, and legal, but it is of little consequence. It does little or nothing to secure peace on the border.

It does not compare in importance or significance with those two days of skirmishing in Montana. The force under Sitting Bull which twice attacked Gen. Custer's command is the most formidable body of fighting men which has taken the war-path for years. Our officers estimated one body at 300 and the other at 800, and even if the latter force included the former, it forms a column by no means contemptible. To sustain a thousand men in those barren regions requires no slight exercise of discipline and organization. They were well armed and abundantly supplied with ammunition. They boldly challenged our troops to fight, and displayed not only remarkable the whites, to draw them into ambuscades, or to stampede their horses. On both occasions. where they came into contact with our soldiers, they sustained themselves with fair success, and at the close of the fighting they saw our troops taking up their march homeward. It will be hard to make these ignorant and arrothe expedition out of their country.

gant savages believe they have not driven It will not be safe to let this campaign end in any such manner. Sitting Bull and his 800 warriors have committed three murders, which will be multiplied a hundred fold if they are allowed to consider themselves a hostile nation at war with the whites. They should be followed and chastised; and this will probably be done. But what is imperatively demanded, and what we have almost lost hope of seeing attempted, is a course of action which shall at least diminish the opportunity and occasion of such outbreaks. We cannot hope to change the Indian's nature nor the borderer's. We cannot eradicate the murderous tendencies which centuries of wrong have implanted in the heart of the savage. Nor can we by any expedient of statute or administration prevent that seum of an imperfect civilization which infests our borders from robbing, swindling, and corrupting the Indians, from mere wantonness or avarice. But it is disgraceful for us to fold our hands and say we can do nothing to prevent a forest leader from marshaling an army of savages, dressed in great part in military clothes, armed with United States rifles, and well supplied with fixed ammunition. An event like this throws a light which shows how gross and reckless is the Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the Massachusetts is only when we come to adopt the only democratic institutions by their very nature estimating the value of material interests. We

Commission at Washington for 20,000,000 acres of massacres and wars. If the Government assumed the care of the Indians on their reservations, we would still have frauds in food contracts, thefts, and outrages of all kinds. But we might hope to take at least no worse care of the Indians than now, and to effect some economy of money and blood.

BUTLER AND ANTI-BUTLER.

The organized and organizing opposition to Butler, known as "the Hamilton Hall Com-'mittee," has issued an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts upon the engrossing topic of the Gubernatorial nomination. The address is devoted chiefly to a recital of the merits of Governor Washburn's administration and the Governor's claims to a renomination, with occasional touches upon the vaulting ambition and the total unfitness of "another "person," who openly claims the succession. The manner in which Judge Hoar-for we presume the address to be his-sets off the present Governor against the would-be Governor, without being entirely original or exhibiting great ingenuity, is yet spicy and entertaining. When Judge Hoar says Gov. Washburn is not capable of using influence or power to gratify his hatred or revenge; that he does not expect to find among his supporters those who are capable of being bribed or frightened; that he will not plot for his own advancement, or travel up and down the State setting forth his own pretensions, and so forth, and so forth. he does not by any means say that Mr. Butler is doing any such disreputable things, but he suggests Mr. Butler so clearly to the reflective mind that it will doubtless be understood to refer to that gentleman, and to mean business."

Just as when another person in a recent communication to the press which he despises and which he thanks God did not make him. alluded to a "pail maker" who had been Chairman of the Committee on Claims and had made money out of it, he did not mention Gov. Washburn by name, but some people thought he referred to him. The controversy is spicy and amusing; and the beauty of it is that it is not at all personal. No cards. No names called. Judge Hoar only tells what Gov. Washburn is not, and so defines Butler. Butler describes a "pail,maker" and indulges in insinuations which are not personal, but which do not need a key to indicate the present Governor as the object of attack. Judge Hoar's address is vigorous in style and as forcible as a document that treats a subject at arm's length could be expected to be.

Meantime the great conspirator perfects his plan of campaign, and will shortly open, in public addresses at various points, upon Judge Hoar, Gov. Washburn, and all who have publicly pronounced against him. This evening he begins at Worcester a rattling engagement of ten nights in the cities and large towns. Doubtless he will try to make it lively for Judge Hoar to-night, and take the rest of his opponents seriatim. His prospects are what might be called "fair to middling." His opponents, upon what they consider a reasonable calculation, give him 450 votes in the Convention to 650 against him. His friends are somewhat doubtful about the policy of his taking the stump, but he has made up his mind to do it, and whether he wins or loses by it will have the satisfaction of freeing his mind about a number of conspicuous persons. One of his "tricks"and they are continually discovering new ones-is to have about fifty towns that are favorable to him hold their caucuses the same night, so as to astonish the State by the unanimity with which the people come to his support. The Convention is to be held the 10th of September, and the fortnight that intervenes will be a lively one. There is not ordinarily much excitement in Massachusetts politics. The Butler campaign two years ago was an exception, and the present one is an-

TRUE AND FALSE DEMAGOGUES. y other words, honorable and innocent in their etymological signification, the word "Demagogue" has acquired a bad reputation. Dr. Webster shows it no mercy, but declares it to mean: "One who controls the 'people by specious and deceitful arts; a pan-"derer to popular prejudices; an artful politi-"cal orator." This is really an undeserved obloquy, for a "Demagogue" is no more and no less, no better and no worse, than a Leader of the People, and the usual definition presupposes the People to be densely ignorant, easily deceived, and incapable for themselves of distinguishing between the true and the false. The same meaning also assumes that no man can become a popular leader save for his own selfish purposes; he is held to be necessarily "specious, de-"ceitful, artful," and "a panderer." But this is the definition of despotism; this signification was acquired when democracy was yet audacity, but great ingenuity and fertility of considered to be dreadful, and the sum total resources also in their attempts to surround of its meaning is that the people need a master, royal by the grace of God and guided by no human will except his own. Yet the right to decide by no means precludes advice and assistance; there is no confession of incapacity in accepting advice which recommends itself to our best judgment or in assenting to an organization suggested by a naturally endowed organizer. The natural tendency of masses is to seek a representative; and in these latter days, worn almost to madness by half-requited toil, embarrassed by the complicated nature of the difficulties which beset them, confronted by a thoroughly organized aristocracy of birth and of capital, the oppressed and half despairing peasants of England find in men like Mr. Joseph Arch, the President of their National Union, a man whose honest and careful direction may save them from a profitless expenditure of their enormous forces. Mr. Arch will soon visit this country, as has already been announced, for the purpose of looking into the necessities and difficulties of English emigrants. By his stone described it as "unjust in its origin and prudent and sensible course in England, he has acquired there a confidence and respect which may safely be extended to him here. His very coming reminds us of our own good fortune, and should lead every American workingman to consider seriously the wide difference between his own position and that of his brother workers abroad. The English immigrant is here, because pauperism is here unknown. This is the one great, sturdy, and irrefragable fact which meets us in the very beginning. If the wrongs existed here from which the Briton is fleeing, he would avoid, instead of seeking our shores upon the administration of our frontier posts, as a refuge from unrequited toil and imminent starvation. Prosperity has made our own prospirit of greed which poisons all our ducers impatient, prone to imagine injuries. official intercourse with the Indians. As forgetful of the truth that justice to one long as the present system lasts, it will should be justice to all, and regardless of the inevitably be accompanied by these evils. It sure and speedy remedy for wrong which our

mechanic or farmer ever thinks of leaving it to better his condition, as these British laborers are leaving theirs. When they strike at home it is for a substantial reason. It is because their wives and children cannot exist upon the scanty wages of labor. It is because hunger is in the home, and nakedness and hopelessness-it is often because there is no home left for the wretched family. It is because the complications of society are such that political power is almost a monopoly in the hands of the oppressor. It is because the land tenures are such that it is almost impossible for the poor man to secure the narrowest freehold. It is because at best production, in the best of seasons, falls behind consumption, and because a short crop means famine and possibly pestilence.

America is sought by the European emigrant because America is an asylum from sorrows, wants, and disadvantages like these. And yet the English farmer upon his arrival at Castle Garden may encounter one of our False Demagogues, for we have such, who will impart to him the discouraging intelligence that he has simply fallen from the frying-pan into the fire; that the farmers of the broad and smiling plains of the West are the hopeless prey of monopolies and corporations, more insatiable, cruel, and oppressive than the landlords of the old country which these refugees have thought themselves fortunate in being able to abandon. For we too, notwithstanding the intelligence and general prosperity of our democracy, have our False Demagogues, wide-awake leaders of the credulous and unthinking, who are magnifying little difficulties and turning them to their own personal profit. They are men who talk but do not toil, who spout but do not spin, and who fare sumptuously every day at the expense of those who may fare far otherwisethey are men who do the talking and the organizing for the strikes, while others undergo the wants and the discomforts-they are men whose sole business it is to disarrange instead of harmonizing, and to widen as much as possible the mischievous breach between Capital and Labor. They know the power of association, and instead of employing it wisely and honestly, they use it for the worst of purposes, which is to keep others idle and to suspend production. Their business is to make the most of the present, with little or no regard for the future, and they would fain persuade all to be as thriftless and imprudent

as they are themselves. Mr. Arch and his English co-laborers believe in Agricultural Strikes; and, if we are not misinformed, have turned them to the advantage of the farm-laborer. In America, such strikes are unnecessary and almost an impossibility. We have too much labor and too much land in, too many bands to admit of their being undertaken to advantage; and, moreover, the material for such a movement is too widely diffused. The refugee from a country in which he could never acquire real property-hardly enough even, at the last, to be buried in-will find us with more land than we can cultivate, to be acquired to a sufficient extent by any one who is willing to work, upon almost nominal terms. To obtain the information which they may need, and to impart it to his incoming countrymen, so that they may proceed safely and intelligently, will doubtless be the useful work of the True English Demagogue.

THE CHINESE PIPE.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson is an extremely troublesome man. Since Joseph Hume's time, there has been no such pertinacious member of the House of Commons. The cold water which Sir Wilfrid has upon the brain, is far from putting that gentleman into a comatose condition. In season and out of season, and whatever question may be before the House, he still wages warfare upon beer and brandy, gin and the whole alcoholic genus. Nor is his cosmopolitan but comprehensive. Suicide is bill came back from the Conference Comsmoking opium or by guzzling swipes. One might have thought that his chance would be limited of airing his special topic while the Indian Budget was before the House; but if the Under Secretary for India thought so, he soon found out his mistake. Mr. Grant Duff was imprudent enough to attribute the flourishing state of Indian finances to "Economy, Opium, "and Providence." Upon this, Sir Wilfrid, starting from the astonishing premise that "there are other nations in the world besides "England and India," went on to say: "The "Chinese Empire contains some 390,000,000 in-"habitants. We do not represent them in this House. We do not govern them. We con-"fine ourselves to poisoning them"-that is, a good opium crop in India is sure to be followed by a heavy harvest of Death in China. And then the gentleman began to state facts which could not be contradicted and conclusions which were irrefragable. "After two 'most wicked wars," he said, "we have succeeded in establishing a most debauching trade in the midst of the largest nation in "the world;" and the Under Secretary for India rises in the House and piously thanks Providence that the debauchery is extending! The topic is always an uncomfortable one

in Parliament, and Sir Wilfrid on this occasion made it rather more uncomfortable than usual. First, the Government had done all in its power to render the Chinese laws against the importation of opium of no effect, and to encourage the smuggling by which alone it could be introduced into the Chinese Empire. Then, by means of bloody and brutal wars, it had compelled the Chinese authorities to legalize the trade by treaty. Its effect upon the social condition of China was long ago demonstrated, and to-day it remains unchanged and unameliorated. All the evidence points in one direction-the use of opium is "hamstringing "the nation" still, as Consul Lay said it was in 1847. After the first Chinese war, Mr. Glad-"calculated in its progress to cover the coun-"try with permanent disgrace." Baron Bunsen declared that this opium business made British missionary societies and Bible societies appear like "humbug and hypocrisy." Still, the dreadfully demoralizing trade is maintained. It is in vain that Sir Benjamin Brodie and twenty-five other of the chief physicians of England have declared that those who promote the use of opium, as an article of luxury, are inflicting a most serious injury upon the human race. But of what avail are these moral protests and these scientific denunciations while opium remains "the this, as in every other moral conflict, whether the subject considered be alcohol or opium, the British public can never get over its ineradicable propensity to make the matter one of pounds and shillings. We are not under-"claimant," is President, and Mr. John A. temable ground-that the Indian on his reser-supply. The immense advantages enjoyed by understand that, other things being equal, it

public revenue, and we know that this must largely depend upon a vigorous and prosperous commerce. The difficulty is in making the British, and, to some extent, the American mind, comprehend that a business is not necessarily moral because it makes money. The hard pushing enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon, mixed with something of the old Roman contempt for barbarians, in which category a majority of foreign nations is always included, has not merely made the race regardless of the rights of others, but false continually to its best moral and religious professions.

Of course, between sincerity and hypocrisy, between the conscience and the interest of any nation essentially Anglo-Saxon, a struggle is always going on. At no period during the last two hundred years, either in England or America, has the protest altogether died out against wars for trade or for the territory which brings trade, or against the private vices which are thought to be public benefits. We believe we should be miserable if we did not believe that the world has been all along advancing, not only in clear moral perception, but also in courageous fidelity to moral convictions. Buccaneering was a respectable and even a quasi religious pursuit in the days of Elizabeth. The Slave Trade was thought to be a perfectly legitimate enterprise during the first years of George the Third. For nearly a hundred years after we had proclaimed all men by birth "free and equal," not a few of our leading statesmen and moralists desperately upheld Slavery as a profitable and even a religious institution. It is only within the years of the present generation that the uncontrolled sale of alcohol has been regarded as not only wicked but unprofitable. In the blunders and the brutal selfishness of mankind there is ample reason for discouragement, but there is none for despair.

SENATOR MORTON'S BACK PAY.

The Hon. O. P. Morton condemned the Back Pay bill the other day, in a mild sort of way, and said several things about it which were certainly true although they may not have been especially timely. He was at a great deal of unnecessary pains to prove it constitutional-which nobody denies-and to show that Democrats and Republicans were alike responsible for it-which nobody denies either. All the Congressmen who have directly or indirectly attempted to defend or palliate the measure have wasted trouble in demonstrating these two admitted truths, and have apparently forgotten that the people are incensed, not because the action of their representatives was illegal, but because it was indecent and unprincipled. "While doing justice," says Senator Morton, " to the 'motives of the members of Congress who had voted for or received what is called Back Pay, I do not wish to be understood as approving the principle involved in it." That s an excellent thing to say in the presence of an assemblage of voters. Perhaps it would be more interesting, however, to know just what Senator Morton said and did about it in the Senate.

Mr. Morton did not distinguish himself at Washington by opposing this bill. The record of the votes shows that he was semetimes for and sometimes against it, and on its final passage he did not vote at all. Moreover, when it came into the Senate, amended on motion of Mr. Sargent so as to make the increase of salary \$1,500 a year instead of \$2,500, Mr. Morton declared that the change was not worth while, and accordingly voted Nay, for the avowed reason that if any increase at all was to be made he wanted it larger. He was undoubtedly conscientious enough to understand that it would not pay to outrage public opinion for fifteen hundred dollars; what he really thought about the bill when the increase was raised again to twenty-five hundred we philanthropy confined to the bibulous sins of can only judge from his actions. As we have the Empire, while his tectotalism is not only said already, he did not vote at all when the suicide to him, whether it be committed by mittee, with Gen. Butler's figures restored. The same timidity and vacillation which characterized him while the matter was under discussion has marked his conduct since the fruits of the theft became his. After dallying with the money nearly half a year, he has suddenly grown weary of being questioned about it, as we yesterday predicted he would, and has authorized his home organ to announce that he has covered his back pay into the Treasury. This is an excellent result of the persistent impertinence with which the people have this year insisted upon inquiring into the doings of their leaders.

> When a man has made up his mind to go it-no matter what "it" may be-we like to see him go it to the fullness of his length. Such is the style of the Rev. Benjamin I Lane of South Framingham, He is a Lane in whom there is no turning, whether he be a long or a short Lane. This Beniamin dearly loves the other Benjamin, whose middle name begins with F, and whose last name is Butler. Nor does the Parson shrink from anything in his championship of the Back-Pay Brave. He has proclaimed to the world that he "is much surprised that any Member of Congress should be so ignorant, mean, and cowardly as to return his back pay." Well, now, this is taking a new view of the matter! Why, did the Rev. Benjamin ever read in his Bible how Judas, "When he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, Saying. I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood. And they said, What is that to us? see thou to that. And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple, and went and departed, and went and hanged himself," (Matthew, xxvii, 3-5.) We have always thought this restitution to be about the best thing that Judas is recorded to have done. We have no reason to believe that at the time it was considered "an ignorant, mean, or cowardly proceeding," at least not by anybody except the Chief Priests, the Reverend Benjamins of that day. We have, it is true, thought that when Judas hanged himself he went too far. We say this for the benefit of the Members of Congress who are likely to feel like hanging themselves when they come to a just sense of their mistake. Our opinion is that they had better not, but if they insist upon doing it, why ---. Well, this is a free country. We say no more.

There seem to be no special qualities in the soil, climate, and customs of Pennsylvania which should adapt that State to the growth and cultivation of ghosts, but certain it is that ghosts have become as ommon therein as butter and chickens. Not at any particular witching hour do they troop forth : they just appear with the greatest affability whenever they see a chance to indulge in all manner of unpleasantness. For instance, a party of ladies while engaged in the pursuit of huckleberries in the woods near Reading, the other day, suddenly became the mark for various clubs and stones very corner-stone of Indian finance?" In thrown through the bushes. Investigation and reinvestigation discovered no earthly origin for this proceeding, but one young lady was favored by a vanishing glimpse of something which she described as an elf or a goblin. Further subsequent examination by a large number of ladies and gentlemen proved equally without result. There is a suggestion of brimstone about this story, although certain incredulous and worldly-miaded people might be disposed to see in it the mysterious hand of the price & Miller & St., makes likewest a Validitation in 1987000 Server

THE DRAMA.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Two more theaters opened their doors last night, and were added to the glittering band that ask the attention of the lovers of pleasure. The Olympis was embarked upon its regular season with the Lydia Thompson Troupe, reorganized, in a new burlesque Thompson Troupe, reorganized, in a new burlesque called "Mephisto," written by Mr. George Pawe Rowe. The Broadway Theater was likewise entered for the race, by Mr. Daly, with the Aimee Opera Bouffe Troupe, also reorganized, in a new opera bouffe called "La Fille de Madame Augot," by M. Charles Lecocq. Both entertainments range with the most frivolous stage exhibitions. Both were well attended and well

OLYMPIC THEATER. The Olympic Theater was crowded. Mr.

Rowe's burlesque is a successful piece, of a hackneyed and not of a superior kind. It turns into ridicule the

tender and beautiful myth of Proserpine and Hades.

It is comprised in two acts, and is written in the eas-

tomary heroic verse. The strain of that verse is due

tile and various, and its unavoidably monotonous current is broken by frequent songs. These songs have, we believe, been culled from different sources, with the exception of the geographical verses, sung at Minerea's school. The stage-setting of the piece is felicitous, as devised by the author-and also as executed by the scenic artists, Messrs, J. A. Johnson and J. R. Wilkins. The incidental stage-business is ample, and is such as especially fits the company for which it was devised. Much of it, accordingly—as will be inferred-is extravagant and bombastic silliness The action of the story begins in the lower regions, pro gresses on the earth, and ends where it began. The loves of mortals are twined with the loves of demoniacal and mythological persons; and it is not to be denied that the parts of the piece are skillfully braided to gether-only the spectator has to observe very closely. through the fog of trivial talk, to ascertain this fact. The happiest incident in the performance was the introduction of the earthly lovers, in Watteau costume; and the pictures made with these accessories are unique, effective, and pleasing to the artistic eye-which is more than can be said for much else in the burlosque. Of incidents positively novel there were few. Miss Ada Beaumont appeared as Proscrpine. and realized a good ideal of "The Girl of the Period "-very disagrecable object, except, possibly, to victous stable-boys and profligate dry goods clerks, who "know the world" and can chew tobacco. Miss Ada Beaumone is new to this stage. She is understood to be Miss Tremaine of the London Gaiety Theater. Her person is large; her carriage free; and her action that of an experienced trifler in the domain of farce. The strangest blending of expressions makes her countenance interesting to the student of character. Latent physical ferocity and buxom rural good-nature are herein commingled with mischief, sentiment, and defiant arrogance. Her voice is brilliant, metallic, and of wide compass, and she knows how to use it; but there is no feeling in her vocalism, and no sweetness in any attribute her of character or her demeanor-so far as could be perceived through this performance. Her massive physique and bold behavior, though, captured the sympathies of a very noisy and usrefined audience, and she was recalled after each song. Mr. Edouin and Mr. Cahill infused into the performance a plenty of that blatant tom-foolery which they apparently take to be burlesque acting, and which their admirers consider to be funny. Miss Lydia Thompson appeared as Pluto. We know not which is the more inveterate in pertinacious recurrence—Miss Lydia Taompson or the midnight musketo. Both set siapped at a great deal. Both take brief and whirring flights. And both are certain, at fixed interval, to skip back, as gaily as ever, to sing and to bore. Miss Thompson may have been funny at some remote period of her long and chequered professional existence; but, as Quian says in the play, we "do no habitually read ancient history." She certainly is not funny now. She never makes anybody laugh. She has not a particle of drollery, in temperament or in action, and her whole idea of buriesque appears to be-agility and animal spirits This is not enough-since burlespue especially pre-supposes and ordains entire gravity of behavior in comical circumstances-the saying of humorous words, and the doing of absurd actions, with the utmost earnest ness. This, if embellished with amusing personal char acteristics, leads to mirth and laughter, by a distinct law of art. There used to be an actor in this troupe-Mr Harry Beckett, now engaged at Wallack's Theater, and to become, as it were, the Moss-covered Beckett - whe But, in the present Thomp on organization, we do not find to unless in Mr. II. Taylor. Miss Aims Santon is quaint; Miss Dubois is tantalising as to beauty, and is a delicious singer; and there is a good deal of miscellaneous prettiness pervading the company -notably in eyes and legs, which are set out with plenty of paint and very little cloth. But of actual ability for the really fine art of burlesque there is little. Enough, ne doubt, for the medleys of prank, dance, song, slang, and nonsense that are offered as burlesques, and to which Mr. Rowe has contributed a serviceable addition. The performance lasted till nearly 11 o'clock, and was potently applauded. Mr. Collodian has not arrived, but he will get here next week. Everything needful has been done, on the scene, for this new attraction; and what with some clever lines, and a good deal of action, variety, bustle, light, color, animal beauty, dashing conduct, and variety features, "Mephisto" picases its auditory and bids fair to run. MISCELLANEOUS. The last performances of Mr. Boucicault's Mimi" will occur at Wallack's Theater this evening and to-morrow night. In this play Miss Katharine

Rogers has shown herself a romantic and domestic netress of the first class. Her farewell representations of Mimi should not be overlooked by those who design to maintain a thorough acquaintance with the best achievements in cotemporary dramatic art. On Thursday night, at Wallack's Theater, Mr. Bouciegult will ap pear as Sir Charles Coldstream, in "Used Up," and as Kerry. A remarkable bill, and indicative of a delightful entertainment.

Forwal announcement is made of the opening of Booth's Theater for the regular season. This important and interesting event is assigned for next Monday night. when Mr. Jefferson will once more impress and charm the play-going public, in that beautiful personation of Rip Van Winkle which has made him famous wherever

our language is spoken. It was rumored some time ago that Matilda Heron had written her Autobiography. Time proves the state ment true. Miss Heron's work has received its last touches, and we are informed that it will very soon be iblished. It deals with the professional life of the distinguished actress, and with that alone-all mention of her domestic experience being omitted. That ex perience, it is but too well known, has been full of painful vicissitude and wretchedness; and the actress is wise to leave it to a possible oblivion. Miss Heron, in her day, was a very brilliant success, and had a career that should be fruitful of insrutctive lessons as well for followers and observers of the stage as for students of the effect of ramatic art upon human character. The period through which she has lived has been illumined by bright names and honorable achievements on the stage, and has been attended by strange fluctuations of theatrical fortune and of public taste. All this she has seen and in much of it she has participated; and, since we cannot doubt that her narrative of its incidents will be full of fiery spirit and originality or manuer, we think there is rea on to anticipate in her autobiography a valuable addi-

tion to the historical literature of the stage. Mr. Bellew, the distinguished reader, has arrived in London from a tour of Switzerland and Italy, and purposes to sail for this country on Sept. 19. He will stop at Quebec for a few days before coming to New York.

Mr. Bateman, in London, is getting up the play of Richelicu," with which—in very costly and magnificent style-to open the new theatrical season at the Lyceum Theater in that city. Mr. Irving will perform the Car-

The Cunard steamship, due at this port to-day, will bring home Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. William Warren, Mr. Strakosch, and other notable persons con-

ected with the stage. Mr. George Fawcest Rowe's new play has been put in rehearsal at the Union Square Theater, where it will be brought out to open the regular season, on Sept. 29. It is understood to be an entirely original drama, and we hear that it is a work of gennine power and superior merit.-Mr. Rowe's play of "Samson" has been accepted at the London Princese's Theater, and will be brought out there immediately after Miss Braddon's new piece, with which the regular season at that house is to begin. Manfred," with Mr. Charles Dillon in the chief part, will fill up the time between now and then.

Mr. Sothern arrived in the city yesterday, from Sar Francisco, and is at the Gramercy Park Hotel.

Mr. Barnum has organized a new show, to be called P. T. Barnum's Marvelous Drawing-Room Aggregation." It includes the Majilions, the Eaglish Wait Family, and a miscellaneous corps of about forty performers. Mr. B. F. Lowell is manager. This show is to travel, and give buriesque, daneling, comic opera, and all sorts of light entertainments, in halls and opera houses throughout the country. It will begin at Bridge-port, Conn., on Sept. 22. Mr. Barnum's Circus and Menageric will not be discontinued.